Title

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pkcross — Analyze crossover experiments

Syntax

`pkcross` *outcome* [*if*] [*in*] [, *options*]

options	Description
Model	
`sequence(`*varname*`)`	sequence variable; default is `sequence(sequence)`
`treatment(`*varname*`)`	treatment variable; default is `treatment(treat)`
`period(`*varname*`)`	period variable; default is `period(period)`
`id(`*varname*`)`	ID variable
`carryover(`*varname*`)`	name of carryover variable; default is `carryover(carry)`
`carryover(none)`	omit carryover effects from model; default is `carryover(carry)`
`model(`*string*`)`	specify the model to fit
`sequential`	estimate sequential instead of partial sums of squares
Parameterization	
`param(3)`	estimate mean and the period, treatment, and sequence effects; assume no carryover effects exist; the default
`param(1)`	estimate mean and the period, treatment, and carryover effects; assume no sequence effects exist
`param(2)`	estimate mean, period and treatment effects, and period-by-treatment interaction; assume no sequence or carryover effects exist
`param(4)`	estimate mean, period and treatment effects, and period-by-treatment interaction; assume no period or crossover effects exist

Menu

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Description

`pkcross` analyzes data from a crossover design experiment. When analyzing pharmaceutical trial data, if the treatment, carryover, and sequence variables are known, the omnibus test for separability of the treatment and carryover effects is calculated.

`pkcross` is one of the pk commands. Please read [R] **pk** before reading this entry.

Options

Model

`sequence(`*varname*`)` specifies the variable that contains the sequence in which the treatment was administered. If this option is not specified, `sequence(sequence)` is assumed.

`treatment(`*varname*`)` specifies the variable that contains the treatment information. If this option is not specified, `treatment(treat)` is assumed.

`period(`*varname*`)` specifies the variable that contains the period information. If this option is not specified, `period(period)` is assumed.

`id(`*varname*`)` specifies the variable that contains the subject identifiers. If this option is not specified, `id(id)` is assumed.

`carryover(`*varname*`|`**`none`**`)` specifies the variable that contains the carryover information. If `carry(none)` is specified, the carryover effects are omitted from the model. If this option is not specified, `carryover(carry)` is assumed.

`model(`*string*`)` specifies the model to be fit. For higher-order crossover designs, this option can be useful if you want to fit a model other than the default. However, `anova` (see [R] **anova**) can also be used to fit a crossover model. The default model for higher-order crossover designs is outcome predicted by sequence, period, treatment, and carryover effects. By default, the model statement is `model(sequence period treat carry)`.

`sequential` specifies that sequential sums of squares be estimated.

Parameterization

`param(#)` specifies which of the four parameterizations to use for the analysis of a 2×2 crossover experiment. This option is ignored with higher-order crossover designs. The default is `param(3)`. See the technical note for 2×2 crossover designs for more details.

`param(3)` estimates the overall mean, the period effects, the treatment effects, and the sequence effects, assuming that no carryover effects exist. This is the default parameterization.

`param(1)` estimates the overall mean, the period effects, the treatment effects, and the carryover effects, assuming that no sequence effects exist.

`param(2)` estimates the overall mean, the period effects, the treatment effects, and the period-by-treatment interaction, assuming that no sequence or carryover effects exist.

`param(4)` estimates the overall mean, the sequence effects, the treatment effects, and the sequence-by-treatment interaction, assuming that no period or crossover effects exist. When the sequence by treatment is equivalent to the period effect, this reduces to the third parameterization.

Remarks and examples

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`pkcross` is designed to analyze crossover experiments. Use `pkshape` first to reshape your data; see [R] **pkshape**. `pkcross` assumes that the data were reshaped by `pkshape` or are organized in the same manner as produced with `pkshape`. Washout periods are indicated by the number 0. See the technical note in this entry for more information on analyzing 2×2 crossover experiments.

❑ Technical note

The 2×2 crossover design cannot be used to estimate more than four parameters because there are only four pieces of information (the four cell means) collected. `pkcross` uses ANOVA models to analyze the data, so one of the four parameters must be the overall mean of the model, leaving just 3 degrees of freedom to estimate the remaining effects (period, sequence, treatment, and carryover). Thus the model is overparameterized. Estimation of treatment and carryover effects requires the assumption of either no period effects or no sequence effects. Some researchers maintain that it estimating carryover effects at the expense of other effects is a bad idea. This is a limitation of this design. `pkcross` implements four parameterizations for this model. They are numbered sequentially from one to four and are described in *Options*.

❑

▷ Example 1

Consider the example data published in Chow and Liu (2009, 71) and described in [R] **pkshape**. We have entered and reshaped the data with `pkshape` and have variables that identify the subjects, periods, treatments, sequence, and carryover treatment. To compute the ANOVA table, use `pkcross`:

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r13/chowliu
. pkshape id seq period1 period2, order(ab ba)
. pkcross outcome
                                        sequence variable = sequence
                                          period variable = period
                                       treatment variable = treat
                                       carryover variable = carry
                                              id variable = id
          Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for a 2x2 crossover study
Source of Variation | Partial SS   df        MS          F     Prob > F
--------------------+-----------------------------------------------------
Intersubjects       |
     Sequence effect |     276.00    1      276.00       0.37      0.5468
           Residuals |   16211.49   22      736.89       4.41      0.0005
--------------------+-----------------------------------------------------
Intrasubjects       |
    Treatment effect |      62.79    1       62.79       0.38      0.5463
       Period effect |      35.97    1       35.97       0.22      0.6474
           Residuals |    3679.43   22      167.25
--------------------+-----------------------------------------------------
              Total |   20265.68   47
Omnibus measure of separability of treatment and carryover =   29.2893%
```

There is evidence of intersubject variability, but there are no other significant effects. The omnibus test for separability is a measure reflecting the degree to which the study design allows the treatment effects to be estimated independently of the carryover effects. The measure of separability of the treatment and carryover effects indicates approximately 29% separability, which can be interpreted as the degree to which the treatment and carryover effects are orthogonal. This is a characteristic of the design of the study. For a complete discussion, see Ratkowsky, Evans, and Alldredge (1993). Compared to the output in Chow and Liu (2009), the sequence effect is mislabeled as a carryover effect. See Ratkowsky, Evans, and Alldredge (1993, sec. 3.2) for a complete discussion of the mislabeling.

By specifying `param(1)`, we obtain parameterization 1 for this model.

```
. pkcross outcome, param(1)
                                                sequence variable = sequence
                                                  period variable = period
                                               treatment variable = treat
                                               carryover variable = carry
                                                     id variable = id
```

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for a 2x2 crossover study

Source of Variation	Partial SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Treatment effect	301.04	1	301.04	0.67	0.4189
Period effect	255.62	1	255.62	0.57	0.4561
Carryover effect	276.00	1	276.00	0.61	0.4388
Residuals	19890.92	44	452.07		
Total	20265.68	47			

Omnibus measure of separability of treatment and carryover = 29.2893%

Example 2

Consider the case of a two-treatment, four-sequence, two-period crossover design. This design is commonly referred to as Balaam's design (Balaam 1968). Ratkowsky, Evans, and Alldredge (1993, 140) published the following data from an amantadine trial, originally published by Taka and Armitage (1983):

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r13/balaam, clear
. list, sep(0)
```

	id	seq	period1	period2	period3
1.	1	-ab	9	8.75	8.75
2.	2	-ab	12	10.5	9.75
3.	3	-ab	17	15	18.5
4.	4	-ab	21	21	21.5
5.	1	-ba	23	22	18
6.	2	-ba	15	15	13
7.	3	-ba	13	14	13.75
8.	4	-ba	24	22.75	21.5
9.	5	-ba	18	17.75	16.75
10.	1	-aa	14	12.5	14
11.	2	-aa	27	24.25	22.5
12.	3	-aa	19	17.25	16.25
13.	4	-aa	30	28.25	29.75
14.	1	-bb	21	20	19.51
15.	2	-bb	11	10.5	10
16.	3	-bb	20	19.5	20.75
17.	4	-bb	25	22.5	23.5

The sequence identifier must be a string with zeros to indicate washout or baseline periods, or a number. If the sequence identifier is numeric, the `order` option must be specified with `pkshape`. If the sequence identifier is a string, `pkshape` will create sequence, period, and treatment identifiers without the `order` option. In this example, the dash is used to indicate a baseline period, which is an invalid code for this purpose. As a result, the data must be encoded; see [D] **encode**.

```
. encode seq, gen(num_seq)
. pkshape id num_seq period1 period2 period3, order(0aa 0ab 0ba 0bb)
. pkcross outcome, se
```

```
                                        sequence variable = sequence
                                          period variable = period
                                       treatment variable = treat
                                       carryover variable = carry
                                              id variable = id

            Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for a crossover study
Source of Variation |      SS       df       MS          F     Prob > F
--------------------+---------------------------------------------------
Intersubjects       |
     Sequence effect |    285.82        3       95.27       1.01     0.4180
           Residuals |   1221.49       13       93.96      59.96     0.0000
--------------------+---------------------------------------------------
Intrasubjects       |
      Period effect |     15.13        2        7.56       6.34     0.0048
   Treatment effect |      8.48        1        8.48       8.86     0.0056
   Carryover effect |      0.11        1        0.11       0.12     0.7366
           Residuals |     29.56       30        0.99
--------------------+---------------------------------------------------
               Total |   1560.59       50
Omnibus measure of separability of treatment and carryover =   64.6447%
```

In this example, the sequence specifier used dashes instead of zeros to indicate a baseline period during which no treatment was given. For `pkcross` to work, we need to encode the string sequence variable and then use the `order` option with `pkshape`. A word of caution: `encode` does not necessarily choose the first sequence to be sequence 1, as in this example. Always double-check the sequence numbering when using `encode`.

◁

Example 3

Continuing with the example from [R] **pkshape**, we fit an ANOVA model.

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r13/pkdata3, clear
. list, sep(8)
```

	id	sequence	outcome	treat	carry	period
1.	1	1	150.9643	A	0	1
2.	2	1	146.7606	A	0	1
3.	3	1	160.6548	A	0	1
4.	4	1	157.8622	A	0	1
5.	5	1	133.6957	A	0	1
6.	7	1	160.639	A	0	1
7.	8	1	131.2604	A	0	1
8.	9	1	168.5186	A	0	1
9.	10	2	137.0627	B	0	1
10.	12	2	153.4038	B	0	1
11.	13	2	163.4593	B	0	1
12.	14	2	146.0462	B	0	1
13.	15	2	158.1457	B	0	1
14.	18	2	147.1977	B	0	1
15.	19	2	164.9988	B	0	1
16.	20	2	145.3823	B	0	1
17.	1	1	218.5551	B	A	2
18.	2	1	133.3201	B	A	2
19.	3	1	126.0635	B	A	2
20.	4	1	96.17461	B	A	2
21.	5	1	188.9038	B	A	2
22.	7	1	223.6922	B	A	2
23.	8	1	104.0139	B	A	2
24.	9	1	237.8962	B	A	2
25.	10	2	139.7382	A	B	2
26.	12	2	202.3942	A	B	2
27.	13	2	136.7848	A	B	2
28.	14	2	104.5191	A	B	2
29.	15	2	165.8654	A	B	2
30.	18	2	139.235	A	B	2
31.	19	2	166.2391	A	B	2
32.	20	2	158.5146	A	B	2

The ANOVA model is fit using pkcross:

```
. pkcross outcome
                                                sequence variable = sequence
                                                  period variable = period
                                               treatment variable = treat
                                               carryover variable = carry
                                                     id variable = id
```

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for a 2x2 crossover study

Source of Variation	Partial SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Intersubjects					
Sequence effect	378.04	1	378.04	0.29	0.5961
Residuals	17991.26	14	1285.09	1.40	0.2691
Intrasubjects					
Treatment effect	455.04	1	455.04	0.50	0.4931
Period effect	419.47	1	419.47	0.46	0.5102
Residuals	12860.78	14	918.63		
Total	32104.59	31			

Omnibus measure of separability of treatment and carryover = 29.2893%

Example 4

Consider the case of a six-treatment crossover trial in which the squares are not variance balanced. The following dataset is from a partially balanced crossover trial published by Patterson and Lucas (1962) and reproduced in Ratkowsky, Evans, and Alldredge (1993, 231):

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r13/nobalance
. list, sep(4)
```

	cow	seq	period1	period2	period3	period4	block
1.	1	adbe	38.7	37.4	34.3	31.3	1
2.	2	baed	48.9	46.9	42	39.6	1
3.	3	ebda	34.6	32.3	28.5	27.1	1
4.	4	deab	35.2	33.5	28.4	25.1	1
5.	1	dafc	32.9	33.1	27.5	25.1	2
6.	2	fdca	30.4	29.5	26.7	23.1	2
7.	3	cfad	30.8	29.3	26.4	23.2	2
8.	4	acdf	25.7	26.1	23.4	18.7	2
9.	1	efbc	25.4	26	23.9	19.9	3
10.	2	becf	21.8	23.9	21.7	17.6	3
11.	3	fceb	21.4	22	19.4	16.6	3
12.	4	cbfe	22.8	21	18.6	16.1	3

When there is no variance balance in the design, a square or blocking variable is needed to indicate in which treatment cell a sequence was observed, but the mechanical steps are the same.

```
. pkshape cow seq period1 period2 period3 period4
. pkcross outcome, model(block cow|block period|block treat carry) se
```

```
                    Number of obs =      48     R-squared     =  0.9965
                    Root MSE      = .740408     Adj R-squared =  0.9903

          Source |     Seq. SS     df       MS          F     Prob > F
-----------------+------------------------------------------------------
           Model |   2650.1331     30  88.3377701     161.14     0.0000
                 |
           block |   1607.01128     2  803.505642    1465.71     0.0000
       cow|block |   628.706274     9  69.8562527     127.43     0.0000
    period|block |   408.031253     9  45.3368059      82.70     0.0000
           treat |   2.50000057     5  .500000114       0.91     0.4964
           carry |   3.88428906     5  .776857812       1.42     0.2680
                 |
        Residual |   9.31945887    17  .548203463
-----------------+------------------------------------------------------
           Total |   2659.45256    47   56.584097
```

When the model statement is used and the omnibus measure of separability is desired, specify the variables in the `treatment()`, `carryover()`, and `sequence()` options to `pkcross`. ◁

Methods and formulas

`pkcross` uses ANOVA to fit models for crossover experiments; see [R] **anova**.

The omnibus measure of separability is

$$S = 100(1 - V)\%$$

where V is Cramér's V and is defined as

$$V = \left\{ \frac{\frac{\chi^2}{N}}{\min(r-1, c-1)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

The χ^2 is calculated as

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \sum_j \left\{ \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}} \right\}$$

where O and E are the observed and expected counts in a table of the number of times each treatment is followed by the other treatments.

References

Balaam, L. N. 1968. A two-period design with t^2 experimental units. *Biometrics* 24: 61–73.

Chow, S.-C., and J.-P. Liu. 2009. *Design and Analysis of Bioavailability and Bioequivalence Studies*. 3rd ed. Boca Raton, FL: Chapman & Hall/CRC.

Kutner, M. H., C. J. Nachtsheim, J. Neter, and W. Li. 2005. *Applied Linear Statistical Models*. 5th ed. New York: McGraw–Hill/Irwin.

Patterson, H. D., and H. L. Lucas. 1962. Change-over designs. Technical Bulletin 147, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA.

Ratkowsky, D. A., M. A. Evans, and J. R. Alldredge. 1993. *Cross-over Experiments: Design, Analysis, and Application*. New York: Dekker.

Taka, M. T., and P. Armitage. 1983. Autoregressive models in clinical trials. *Communications in Statistics, Theory and Methods* 12: 865–876.

Also see

[R] **pk** — Pharmacokinetic (biopharmaceutical) data